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INFORMATION REPORT

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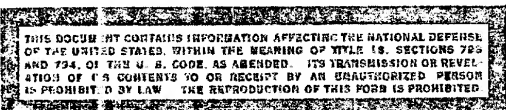
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COUNTRY East Germany/USSR/Hungary/Poland/China

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SUBJECT Designs Carried Out by the Projektierungs-,
Konstruktions- und Montagebuero (PKM)

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The most important work on preliminary plans for the construction of a hydrogenation plant for the USSR had been completed before Kraftstoff und Industriebau GmbH was expropriated in September 1950. This project bore the code name "Krasnoy", and its mechanical equipment was modelled on that of the Elechhammer hydrogenation plant. After the preliminary project had been concluded, some sub-plants of the hydrogenation plant were designed as a so-called main project. Among the sub-plants were an AT installation (AT-Anlage), a biological waste water purification plant and a mechanical waste water clarification installation.
2. After its expropriation, Kraftstoff und Industriebau GmbH was placed under the trusteeship of VEB Industrie-Entwurf and was headed by Rohrbeck (fnu). In February 1951, Ing. Paul Henock joined Rohrbeck as technical chief. On 1 July 1952, Kraftstoff und Industriebau was taken over by the Projektierungs-, Konstruktions- und Montagebuero Kohleverarbeitung, VEB Kohlenindustrie, with main offices in Leipzig. It then became a VEB and changed its name to Projektierungs-, Konstruktions- und Montagebuero (PKM), Design Department, Berlin. VEB Caselan (formerly Firma Pintsch), Berlin, Andreasstrasse, also belongs to the same industry (sic). The chief director in Leipzig was Neumann (fnu), and the technical director was Dr. Hofmann (fnu).
3. In late 1950, at about the time of the expropriation, planning work on edible oil refineries was being done in Magdeburg and Velten. In early 1951, PKM was engaged in work on an hydrogenation plant study for China. The study dealt in general terms with the hydrogenation of bituminous coal; it was not, however, a basic study. The main point made in the study was that in constructing a hydrogenation plant it must be considered that the plant does not operate at a profit until a definite annual rate of production has been attained. The man in charge of the study was Dr. Walter Bredtschneider, who left PKM in December 1951, after differences of opinion with the PKM management. Bredtschneider was the most capable technical specialist at PKM.

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4. A survey of the drawings of the Blechhammer hydrocrackation plant was made in connection with the study for China. The survey was done at the request of Poland and was called Survey S 4 (Sicht S 4). PKM still possesses drawings and documents from the old Mineral-oel-Gesellschaft concerning the construction of liquid fuel plants before 1945. Survey S 4 led to a preliminary plan, which, in about mid-1952, was designated Preliminary Plan S 4 (Vor S 4); work on Preliminary Plan S 4 was likewise done for Poland. The reconstruction of the Blechhammer plant in Upper Silesia was to be started, using the drawings still on hand. During the initial construction stage of the Schilling-Benzin I (SB-I) project, the buildings still standing were to be used and were to be equipped with new machinery. The work was carried out with a considerable amount of secrecy. The fact that the project concerned the Blechhammer plant was not supposed to be known, but the source of all the drawings and documents on which the project was based was recognized as pertaining to Blechhammer.

5. At about the same time that work on Survey S 4 and Preliminary Project S 4 was going on, a so-called "Kombinatstudie" was being worked out for Hungary. The study was based on the assumption that a large chemical combine for processing methane was to be built in

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6. In addition to the projects mentioned above, PKM is also doing planning work on a low-temperature carbonization plant for East Germany and for Poland.

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